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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/658,929	09/09/2003	Kevin Lym	SONY-26100	3117

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EXAMINER	
MENDOZA, JUNIOR O	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2423	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/06/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/658,929	LYM, KEVIN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JUNIOR O. MENDOZA	2423	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *29 April 2009*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-54* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-54* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 04/29/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Although a new ground of rejection has been provided, a response is considered necessary for some of applicant's arguments since the Huang reference will continue to be used to meet several claimed limitations.

Regarding **claims 6, 17 and 22**, applicant argues that Huang does not teach a "routing table".

However, the examiner respectfully disagrees with the applicant. Huang discloses a system for sorting and organizing content based on the content type, where the content is stored locally in different memory folders or memory clusters by automatically creating folders based on the media file type, such as audio, image or video, abstract and paragraph [0016]. Huang further recites that the content is automatically distributed to different destination paths within memory; i.e. folders, depending on the determined file type, see paragraph [0021] also exhibited on figure 3. The applicant argues that the routing table is an electronic table stored in a router used for physical transmission of data from one point to another, where the routing table stores the routes to particular network destinations; however, these features are not currently being claimed, hence the

examiner is taking the broadest reasonable interpretation of the term "routing table" as a table which may distribute content within memory to different memory partitions, i.e. folders. Therefore, Huang clearly discloses a "routing table".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. **Claims 1, 5, 6 – 13, 16 – 23, 26 – 30, 41, 43, 45 and 52 – 54** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang (Pub No US 2004/0098379) in view of Balog et al. (Pub No US 2002/0022453). Hereinafter referenced as Huang and Balog, respectively.

Regarding **claim 1**, Huang discloses an apparatus for automatically routing digital information (Paragraph [0016]), comprising:

an interface coupled to receive downloaded digital information having a type (Paragraph [0018]);

a storage device coupled to the interface to store the digital information (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on fig 3);

a controller coupled to the storage device to automatically sort the digital information based on the type to one or more memory locations(Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on figures 3 and 4).

However it is noted that Huang fails to explicitly disclose selectively transmitting the digital information based on the type to one or more secondary devices.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Balog discloses selectively transmitting the digital information based on the type to one or more secondary devices (Paragraphs [0024] [0030] [0031] [0040] and figures 1 and 6; distributing content, e.g. video files, audio files, photos, etc, to devices 16 based on file type and device capabilities. Moreover, the user 14 may define a list of the type of content that each device should store and render)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang by specifically providing such element, as taught by Balog, for the purpose of allowing the distribution of content to external devices which are best suited for processing the content, and even allowing users to set preference tables for user convenience and manageability of content.

Regarding **claim 5**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Huang discloses that the digital information comprises media content including music, videos, and data (Paragraph [0016]).

Regarding **claim 6**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 1; moreover, Huang disclose that the controller utilizes a routing table to route the digital information (Paragraph [0021] also exhibited on fig 3; content is automatically distributed to different destination paths within memory; i.e. folders, depending on the file type). Furthermore, Balog also discloses a routing table to route digital information (Paragraphs [0031] [0034]; user may define a list of preferred devices and create a mapping of the type of content that should be routed to each devices).

Regarding **claim 7**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 6; moreover, Huang disclose that the routing table further comprises a file type column and a memory location column (Paragraph [0021] also exhibited on fig 3, the location, i.e. folder, of each data type depends and corresponds to the data type). Furthermore, Balog also discloses that the routing table comprises a file type column and a location column (Paragraphs [0031] [0034]; user may define a list of preferred devices and create a mapping of the type of content that should be routed to each devices).

Regarding **claim 8**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 6; moreover, Huang disclose that the routing table utilizes meta data information within the digital information to route the digital information (Paragraphs [0016] [0020] and [0021] also exhibited on fig 3).

Regarding **claim 9**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 6; moreover, Huang disclose that the routing table is user-defined (Paragraphs [0025] and [0026]). Furthermore, Balog also discloses that the routing table may be user defined (Paragraphs [0031] [0034]; user may define a list of preferred devices and create a mapping of the type of content that should be routed to each devices).

Regarding **claim 10**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Huang fails to explicitly disclose that the controller automatically detects one or more secondary devices.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Balog discloses that a controller automatically detects one or more secondary devices (Paragraphs [0036] [0038] figure 5; detecting devices connected to network).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang by specifically providing the elements mentioned above, as taught by Balog, for the purpose of allowing the external device to be able to work on any computer that supports it without the need to manually install any software which would allow it to work; moreover, this characteristic allows the device to be hot swappable.

Regarding **claim 11**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Huang fails to explicitly disclose that the secondary devices include one or more of an mp3 player, a video recorder, and a handheld.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Balog discloses that secondary devices include one or more of an mp3 player, a video recorder, and a handheld (Paragraph [0022] figure 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang by specifically providing such element, as taught by Balog, for the purpose of supporting different types of content to be processed by the same device, which would motivate the user to buy a device capable of multitasking, sorting and distributing different types of data implementing the same device.

Regarding **claim 12**, Huang discloses an apparatus for automatically routing digital information from a computing device to one or more memory locations (Paragraph [0016]), comprising:

an interface coupled to receive downloaded digital information having a type (Paragraph [0018]);

storage device coupled to the interface to store the digital information (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on fig 3);

a controller coupled to the storage device to automatically determine which type of digital information is routed to which memory location (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on figures 3 and 4);

a controller coupled to the storage device to automatically distribute the digital information to the one or more memory locations based on the type (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on fig 3).

However it is noted that Huang fails to explicitly disclose selectively transmitting the digital information to one or more secondary devices based on the type.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Balog discloses selectively transmitting the digital information to one or more secondary devices based on the type (Paragraphs [0024] [0030] [0031] [0040] and figures 1 and 6; distributing content, e.g. video files, audio files, photos, etc, to devices 16 based on file type and device capabilities. Moreover, the user 14 may define a list of the type of content that each device should store and render)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang by specifically providing such element, as taught by Balog, for the purpose of allowing the distribution of content to external devices which are best suited for processing the content, and even allowing users to set preference tables for user convenience and manageability of content.

Regarding **claims 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claims 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21; therefore, claims 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11, respectively.

Regarding **claim 22**, Huang discloses an apparatus for automatically routing digital media content from a computing device to one or more memory locations (Paragraph [0016]), comprising:

an interface coupled to receive downloaded digital media content having a type (Paragraph [0018]);

a storage device coupled to the interface to store the digital media content (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on fig 3);

a controller coupled to the storage device to automatically determine which type of media content is routed to which memory location utilizing a routing table (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on fig 3);

a controller coupled to the storage device to automatically distribute the digital media content to the one or more memory locations based on the type (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on figures 3 and 4).

However it is noted that Huang fails to explicitly disclose a controller to automatically detect the one or more secondary devices; and selectively transmitting the digital information to one or more secondary devices based on the type.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Balog discloses a controller to automatically detect the one or more secondary devices (Paragraphs [0036] [0038] figure 5; detecting devices connected to network);

selectively transmitting the digital information to one or more secondary devices based on the type (Paragraphs [0024] [0030] [0031] [0040] and figures 1 and 6; distributing content, e.g. video files, audio files, photos, etc, to devices 16 based on file

type and device capabilities. Moreover, the user 14 may define a list of the type of content that each device should store and render)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang by specifically providing such element, as taught by Balog, for the purpose of allowing the distribution of content to external devices which are best suited for processing the content, and even allowing users to set preference tables for user convenience and manageability of content.

Regarding **claims 23, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claims 23, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30; therefore, claims 23, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 2, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 11, respectively.

Regarding **claim 41**, Huang discloses a method for routing digital information from a computing device to one or more memory locations (Paragraph [0016]), comprising:

receiving the digital information having a type (Paragraph [0018]);

automatically sorting the digital information based on the type (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on fig 3);

and automatically distributing the digital information to a corresponding one or more of the memory locations based on the type (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] fig 3).

However it is noted that Huang fails to explicitly disclose transmitting the digital information to a corresponding one or more secondary device based on the type.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Balog discloses transmitting the digital information to a corresponding one or more secondary device based on the type (Paragraphs [0024] [0030] [0031] [0040] and figures 1 and 6; distributing content, e.g. video files, audio files, photos, etc, to devices 16 based on file type and device capabilities. Moreover, the user 14 may define a list of the type of content that each device should store and render)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang by specifically providing such element, as taught by Balog, for the purpose of allowing the distribution of content to external devices which are best suited for processing the content, and even allowing users to set preference tables for user convenience and manageability of content.

Regarding **claim 43,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claim 43; therefore, claim 43 is rejected for the same reasons stated in claim 10.

Regarding **claim 45**, Huang discloses a method for routing digital information from a computing device to one or more memory locations (Paragraph [0016]), comprising:

receiving the digital information having a type (Paragraph [0018]);

automatically sorting the digital information based on the type (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on fig 3);

automatically distributing the digital information to a corresponding one or more of the memory locations based on the type (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] fig 3).

However it is noted that Huang fails to explicitly disclose transmitting the digital information to a corresponding one or more secondary device based on the type.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Balog discloses transmitting the digital information to a corresponding one or more secondary device based on the type (Paragraphs [0024] [0030] [0031] [0040] and figures 1 and 6; distributing content, e.g. video files, audio files, photos, etc, to devices 16 based on file type and device capabilities. Moreover, the user 14 may define a list of the type of content that each device should store and render)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang by specifically providing such element, as taught by Balog, for the purpose of allowing the distribution of content to external devices which are best suited for processing the content, and even allowing users to set preference tables for user convenience and manageability of content.

Regarding **claim 52,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claim 52; therefore, claim 52 is rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 1 and 5.

Regarding **claim 53,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claim 53; therefore, claim 53 is rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 41 and 5.

Regarding **claim 54,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claim 54; therefore, claim 54 is rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 12 and 16.

4. **Claims 3, 4, 14, 15, 24 and 25** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang in view of Balog further in view of Mercer et al (Patent No US 7,043,477). Hereinafter referenced as Mercer.

Regarding **claim 3**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Huang and Balog fail to explicitly disclose that the storage device is a hard disk drive.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Mercer discloses that the storage device is a hard disk drive (A computer includes a hard disk drive [154] for storage, column 17 lines 48-64 also exhibited on figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang and Balog by specifically providing such element, as taught by Mercer, for the purpose of providing non-volatile storage that will store content.

Regarding **claim 4**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Huang and Balog fail to explicitly disclose that the storage device is a semiconductor memory.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Mercer discloses that the storage device is a semiconductor memory (A computer includes a system memory [134] which consist of ROM [138] and RAM [140], column 17 lines 34-47 figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang and Balog by specifically providing such element, as taught by Mercer, for the purpose of providing volatile storage that will momentarily store or buffer data in order to allow a computer system to process information efficiently.

Regarding **claims 14 and 15,** Huang, Balog and Mercer disclose all the limitations of claims 14 and 15; therefore, claims 14 and 15 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 3 and 4, respectively.

Regarding **claims 25 and 25,** Huang, Balog and Mercer disclose all the limitations of claims 24 and 25; therefore, claims 24 and 25 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 3 and 4, respectively.

5. **Claims 2, 31 – 34, 37, 40, 42, 46 and 51** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang in view of Balog further in view of Malek et al (Patent No US 6,253,207). Hereinafter referenced as Malek.

Regarding **claim 2**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 1; however, it is noted that Huang and Balog fail to explicitly disclose that the digital information is downloaded from a server to the storage device.

In a similar field of endeavor Malek discloses that the digital information is downloaded from a server to the storage device (Server [120] may be embodied as a file server, a music server or a video server, column 4 lines 46-51 figures 1).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang and Balog by specifically providing such element, as taught by Malek, for the purpose of providing an external source of information which has the potential to provide enormous amounts of data which can be requested by the user at any time.

Regarding **claim 31**, Huang discloses a network of devices for automatically routing digital information (Paragraph [0016]), comprising:

a computing device for obtaining and routing the digital information (Paragraphs [0016] [0018] [0021] also exhibited on figures 3 and 4);

one or more memory locations for receiving the digital information from the computing device (Paragraphs [0016] [0021] also exhibited on figures 3 and 4).

However it is noted that Huang fails to explicitly disclose transmitting the digital information based on the type and one or more secondary devices receiving the digital information.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Balog discloses transmitting the digital information based on the type and one or more secondary devices receiving the digital information (Paragraphs [0024] [0030] [0031] [0040] and figures 1 and 6; distributing content, e.g. video files, audio files, photos, etc, to devices 16 based on file type and device capabilities. Moreover, the user 14 may define a list of the type of content that each device should store and render)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang by specifically providing such element, as taught by Balog, for the purpose of allowing the distribution of content to external devices which are best suited for processing the content, and even allowing users to set preference tables for user convenience and manageability of content.

However it is noted that Huang and Balog fail to explicitly disclose a computing device coupled to the server, the server including digital information.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Malek discloses a computing device coupled to the server, the server including digital information (Server [120] may be embodied as a file server, a music server or a video server, where the multimedia traffic handler [400] routes data; column 4 lines 46-51 also exhibited on figures 1, 3 and 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang and Balog by specifically providing such

element, as taught by Malek, for the purpose of providing an external source of information which has the capabilities of transmitting vast amounts of data to different users.

Regarding **claims 32, 33, 34 and 40,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claims 32, 33, 34 and 40; therefore, claims 32, 33, 34 and 40 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 5, 1, 10 and 11, respectively.

Regarding **claim 37**, Huang, Balog and Malek disclose the network of devices as claimed in claim 31; moreover, Huang discloses that the computing device is a personal computer (Paragraphs [0016] [0029]).

Regarding **claims 42 and 46,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claims 42 and 46; therefore, claims 42 and 46 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claim 2.

Regarding **claim 51,** Huang and Balog disclose all the limitations of claim 51; therefore, claim 51 is rejected for the same reasons stated in claim 44.

6. **Claims 35, 36, 38 and 39** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang in view of Balog further in view of Malek and further in view of Mercer.

Regarding **claims 35 and 36,** Huang, Balog and Mercer disclose all the limitations of claims 35 and 36; therefore, claims 35 and 36 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claims 3 and 4, respectively.

Regarding **claim 38**, Huang, Balog and Malek disclose the network of devices as claimed in claim 31; however, it is noted that Huang, Balog and Malek fail to explicitly disclose that the computing device is a set-top box.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Mercer discloses that the computing device is a set-top box (Computer [130] can also be a set top box, column 19 lines 10-28 also exhibited on figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang, Balog and Malek by specifically providing such element, as taught by Mercer, for the purpose of providing more advertisement flexibility from a sales point of view, in other words, using a set top box as a data sorter would allow more marketability due to the additional functions that such device could be able to process.

Regarding **claim 39**, Huang, Balog and Malek disclose the network of devices as claimed in claim 31; however, it is noted that Huang, Balog and Malek fail to explicitly disclose that the computer device further comprises a modem device for coupling to the server.

Nevertheless, in a similar field of endeavor Mercer discloses that the computer device further comprises a modem device for coupling to the server (Computer [130] includes a modem [178] for establishing communication over a network, column 18 lines 40-55 also exhibited on figure 10).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang, Balog and Malek by specifically providing such element, as taught by Mercer, for the purpose of providing a way to communicate to different remote server over long distances at reasonable speeds, which allows a user to transmit and receive data as needed.

7. **Claims 44 and 47 – 50** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Huang in view of Balog further in view of Robbin et al (Pub No US 2003/0167318). Hereinafter, referenced as Robbin.

Regarding **claim 44**, Huang and Balog disclose the apparatus as claimed in claim 41; however, it is noted that Huang and Balog fail to explicitly disclose storing the

digital information in the computing device until the corresponding one or more of the secondary devices is coupled to the computing device.

Nevertheless, in a similar field on endeavor Robbin discloses storing the digital information in the computing device until the corresponding one or more of the secondary devices is coupled to the computing device (Paragraph [0033] fig 4).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Huang and Balog by specifically providing such element, as taught by Robbin, for the purpose of automatically updating and transferring the new content, which allows the device to self update every time it gets connected to a computer, saving a lot of time to the user.

Regarding **claims 47, 48, 49 and 50,** Huang, Balog and Robbin disclose all the limitations of claims 47, 48, 49 and 50; therefore, claims 47, 48, 49 and 50 are rejected for the same reasons stated in claim 44.

Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JUNIOR O. MENDOZA whose telephone number is (571)270-3573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Andrew Koenig can be reached on (571)272-7296. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Junior O Mendoza
Examiner
Art Unit 2423

/J. O. M./
June 26, 2009

/Andrew Y Koenig/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2423

Doc code: IDS
Doc description: Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Filed

PTO/SB/08a (01-09)
Approved for use through 02/28/2009. OMB 0651-0031
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT
(Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)

Application Number	10658929
Filing Date	2003-09-09
First Named Inventor	Kevin Lym
Art Unit	2423
Examiner Name	Mendoza, Junior O.
Attorney Docket Number	SONY-26100

ALL REFERENCES CONSIDERED EXCEPT WHERE LINED THROUGH. /J.M./

U.S.PATENTS Remove

Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Patent Number	Kind Code[1]	Issue Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
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Examiner Initial*	Cite No	Publication Number	Kind Code[1]	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Pages,Columns,Lines where Relevant Passages or Relevant Figures Appear
	1	20010021994	A1	2001-09-13	Nash, Jason m.	

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	1							☐

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INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT (Not for submission under 37 CFR 1.99)		
	Application Number	10658929
	Filing Date	2003-09-09
	First Named Inventor	Kevin Lym
	Art Unit	2423
	Examiner Name	Mendoza, Junior O.
	Attorney Docket Number	SONY-26100

	1		☐

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Examiner Signature	/Junior Mendoza/	Date Considered	06/18/2009

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Application Number	10658929
Filing Date	2003-09-09
First Named Inventor	Kevin Lym
Art Unit	2423
Examiner Name	Mendoza, Junior O.
Attorney Docket Number	SONY-26100

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	2	20040103064	A1	2004-05-27	Howard et al.	
	3	20050066063	A1	2005-03-24	Grigorovitch et al.	
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Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 10/658,929	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination LYM, KEVIN	
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*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-2002/0022453 A1	02-2002	Balog et al.	455/41
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